

50X1-HUM

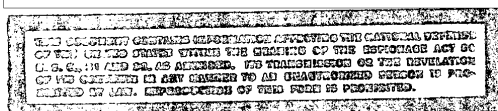
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. In expectation of an invasion of Yugoslavia by foreign forces moving from Rumania and Hungary, there already have been prepared and are being prepared defense lines in Yugoslav territory. Along the frontier of Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Albania in a strip five to six kilometers in depth, defense construction consists of small, half buried cement forts, road blocks, tank ditches and barbed wire. In certain unspecified areas minefields have been laid.
2. On the western bank of the Tisa River anti-tank defense fields are under construction, especially in the area between Stari Becej and Titel.
3. Along the lower course of the Drava River from the Valpovo region to the point where the Drava meets the Danube River, fortifications are under construction. It is believed that these fortifications are all of reinforced cement. Defense plans include the setting up of heavy artillery, anti-aircraft guns, arms and fuel depots, and the laying of minefields.
4. Fortifications have been constructed along the Danube River from Apatin to Novi Sad. While these have a field character in the Apatin-Vukovar area, they assume the nature of mountain fortifications from Vukovar to Novi Sad, with defense excavations placed on the north flank of Fruska Gora. Workmen have reported the construction of artillery and mortar stations in caverns; food, fuel and munition deposits; reservoirs of drinking water and electric generators. Depots for these defenses are located at Ruma and Indija. Defense plans for this area were completed by the end of 1949 and work is now beginning on fortifications along the Danube River between Novi Sad and Belgrade, in the Smederevo region.
5. In the summer of 1950 work was in progress on fortifications in the following zones:

Monti Ivanscica, south of Varazdin;

Papuk Planina, along its northeastern and western slope (north of Slavenska Pozega);

Bilo Planina, on the northeast slope, parallel to the Koprivnica-Nasice railroad (the zone northeast of Bjelovar.

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6. In March, 1950, all work on fortifications in Dalmatia and western Slovenia was suspended.
7. In the spring of 1950 military units and civilian engineers previously assigned to military construction along the southwestern borders of Yugoslavia were transferred to construction enterprises at Zagreb, Osijek and Belgrade.
8. Most of the workers assigned to military field preparations come from Communist youth group "volunteers". In the summer of 1950 it is estimated that approximately 1,300,000 youths, aged 14 to 20 years, were utilized in state enterprises.
9. In September 1950 munition dumps in the Subotica zone contained provisions for 14 days' munitions for light arms, and 12 days' munitions for artillery and anti-aircraft guns. Fuel deposits were adequate for 3,600 truck kilometers.

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